Research Bulletin

OF THE

National Education Association

INDEX TO VOLUME XXIV, 1946

American Association of School Administrators, Twenty-Fourth Yearbook Commission: cooperation with Research Division on questionnaire, 49.

Audio-visual education: allocation of funds to various services and functions, 162; appraisal of program, 145–46; areas most in need of audio-visual materials, 149–50; barriers to, 165–66; classroom versus auditorium use of motion pictures, 150; current plans, 133–35; developments, 168; direction and supervision, 136–44; directors of audio-visual centers, 136–37; dollar purchasing power, 160–62; equipment and material, 142–44, 151–59; equipment and materials outlook, 158–59; expenditure trends, 162–63; expenditures for 1945–46, 159–64; expenditures for 1946–47, 164; expenditures per pupil in 1945–46, 160–61, 163; FM statewide networks, 167–68; field of responsibility, 137; film distributors for, 170; film selection, 143; glass slides availability, 157; grade level for greatest effectiveness, 146; grade level served by audio-visual centers, 138; housing arrangements for audio-visual centers, 138–39; intergrade level comparisons, 149; items of school-owned equipment per 10,000 pupils, 154; motion-picture films available, 1945–46, 155; motion pictures in classroom versus auditorium, 150; motion pictures in elementary schools, 146–47; motion pictures in secondary schools, 147–48; organization of report, 135; pattern undeveloped as yet, 144; program adaptations to needs, 168; program improvement, 165–68; program obstacles, 165–67; questionnaire returns, 134–35; recordings available, 158; references for leaders, 169-70; rental of equipment, 152; school systems without audio-visual centers, 140-41; scope and method of inquiry, 134; separate audio-visual departments, 136; services rendered by audio-visual departments, 140; slides and filmstrips available, 156; staff assistants of audio-visual directors, 139; statewide program plans, 167–68; time for appraisal, 133; use of materials, 145–50.

Bible: King James and Douay versions, 27; Lord's Prayer in morning exercises, 28; morning exercises in public schools, 28; New Testament discrimination, 28; reading in public schools, 26–28, 36; Ten Commandments, nonsectarian, 29; Twenty-Third Psalm, nonsectarian, 29; use as textbook, 28–29.

Board members: *See* Schoolboards.

Board of education: *See* Schoolboards.

Brown, J. W.: reference to, 167.

"Child benefit" theory: textbooks and transportation to parochial-school pupils, 20–21.

Church: *See* Sectarianism.

Church and state, constitutional separation: Bill of Rights provision, 8; colonial background, 5–6; compulsory attendance of religious worship, 10; compulsory support of sectarian instruction, 10–12; nonsupport by state of sectarian instruction, 10–11; religious liberty guaranty, 7–9; religious tests for office holding, 10; sectarian instruction in public schools, 12–13, 36.

Church buildings: Baptist orphanage as public school, 18; Catholic Church basement as public school in Illinois, 19; Catholic orphanage in Connecticut as public school, 19–20; Catholic school for public school, 18; Catholic school in Nebraska as public school, 19; Catholic schoolhouse in Wisconsin as public school, 19; joint purpose in Tennessee, 20; parochial school in Indiana to house public school, 18–19; parochial school in Iowa for public-school instruction, 18; United Presbyterian College in Kentucky as public high school, 17; use for public-school purposes, 17–20, 34, 35.

City schools: appraisal of audio-visual programs, 145; audio-visual departments in, 136; audio-visual education, 133-70; audio-visual equipment, 151-54; audio-visual functions, 140; barriers to use of audio-visual programs, 165; classroom versus auditorium use of motion pictures, 150; curriculum fields for elementary use of films, 147, 149; direction and supervision of audio-visual education, 136–44; expenditures for audio-visual education, 159–64; expenditures per pupil for audio-visual department, 160–61, 163; glass slides availability, 157; grade level for audio-visual center, 138, 146, 149; housing arrangements for audio-visual education, 138–39; leadership in audio-visual center, 137; material for audio-visual education, 145–50; motion-picture films available, 1945-46, 156; plans for audio-visual instruction, 133–35; program improvement of audio-visual education, 165–68; recordings available, 158; rental of audio-visual equipment, 152; replies to audio-visual questionnaire, 134; slides and filmstrips available, 156; staff members coordinating with audio-visual work, 141; staff responsibility in selection of audio-visual equipment, 142-43; statewide audio-visual plans, 167-68; technical and clerical assistants for audio-visual center, 139; without audio-visual equipment, 153.

Constitutional provisions: aid to sectarian schools, 14; appropriations for sectarian schools, 11, 14–17; Bible as textbook, 28–29; Bible reading in public schools, 26–27, 34–35; employment of teachers, 24–25, 34; free textbooks, 20–21, 34; morning exercises in public schools, 28; religious exercises in public-school program, 25–26, 35; religious freedom, 9; religious instruction during school hours outside school premises, 29–31, 35; religious use of public schools after school hours, 31–33, 35; sectarianism in public schools, 24–35; tax levies to aid sectarian schools, 11, 14–17; transportation of parochial-school pupils at public expense, 21–24, 34; use of church buildings by public schools, 17–20, 34; use of school buildings by religious groups, 31–33, 35.

Cooley, T. M.: reference to, 7.

Court decisions re sectarian use of public funds: Adams v. County Commissioners (Md.), 23; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company v. Atchison (Kans.), 15; Barnes v. Falmouth (Mass.), 25; Blair v. Odin (Texas), 9; Board of Education v. Wheat (Md.), 22; Bordon v. Louisiana (La.), 20; Chance v. Mississippi State Textbook Rating and Purchasing Board (Miss.), 21; Commonwealth v. Herr (Pa.), 25; Cook County v. Chicago Industrial School (Ill.), 15; Crain v. Walker (Ky.), 18; Curtis's Adm'rs. v. Whipple (Wis.), 14; Dorner v. School District (Wis.), 19; Dunn v. Chicago Industrial School (Ill.), 17; Everson v. Board of Education (N. J.), 23; Gerhardt v. Heid (N. Dak.), 25; Gurney v. Ferguson (Okla.), 22; Halbert v. Sparks (Ky.), 14; Hall's Free School Trustees v. Horne (Va.), 14; Hlebanja v. Brown (S. Dak.), 22; Holt v. Antrim (N. H.), 14; Hysong v. School District (Pa.), 24; Jenkins v. Andover (Mass.), 14; Judd v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 22; Knowlton v. Baumhover (Iowa), 18; Millard v. Board of Education (Ill.), 19; Mitchell v. Consolidated School District (Wash.), 22; Nevada Orphan Asylum, 15–16; New Haven v. Town of Torrington (Conn.), 19; O'Connor v. Hendrick (N. Y.), 25; Oklahoma Railway v. St. Joseph's Parochial School (Okla.), 23; Otkan v. Lamkin (Miss.), 15; People v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 15; People v. McAdams (Ill.), 14; Sargent v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 25; Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education (Ky.), 22; Smith v. Donahue (N. Y.), 20; State v. Boyd (Ind.), 18; State v. Brown (Del.), 22; State v. Hallock (Nev.), 15; State v. Milquet (Wis.), 21; State v. Taylor (Nebr.), 19; Swadley v. Haynes (Tenn.), 20; Synod of Dakota v. State (S. Dak.), 15; textbooks in Indiana, 21; Underwood v. Wood (Ky.), 14; Williams v. Board of Trustees (Ky.), 18.

Court decisions re use of school buildings: Baggerly v. Lee (Ind.), 32; Boyd v. Mitchell (Ark.), 33; Davis v. Boget (Iowa), 31; Eckhardt v. Darby (Mich.), 33; Lewis v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 33; Nichols v. School Directors (Ill.), 32; Scofield v. Eighth School District (Conn.), 31; Spencer v. Joint School District (Kans.), 31; State v. Dilley (Nebr.), 31; Townsend v. Hagan (Iowa), 31.

Cubberley, Ellwood P.: reference to, 5.

Research Bulletin

OF THE

National Education Association

INDEX TO VOLUME XXIV, 1946

American Association of School Administrators, Twenty-Fourth Yearbook Commission: cooperation with Research Division on questionnaire, 49.

Audio-visual education: allocation of funds to various services and functions, 162; appraisal of program, 145–46; areas most in need of audio-visual materials, 149–50; barriers to, 165–66; classroom versus auditorium use of motion pictures, 150; current plans, 133–35; developments, 168; direction and supervision, 136–44; directors of audio-visual centers, 136–37; dollar purchasing power, 160–62; equipment and material, 142–44, 151–59; equipment and materials outlook, 158–59; expenditure trends, 162–63; expenditures for 1945–46, 159–64; expenditures for 1946–47, 164; expenditures per pupil in 1945–46, 160–61, 163; FM statewide networks, 167–68; field of responsibility, 137; film distributors for, 170; film selection, 143; glass slides availability, 157; grade level for greatest effectiveness, 146; grade level served by audio-visual centers, 138; housing arrangements for audio-visual centers, 138–39; intergrade level comparisons, 149; items of school-owned equipment per 10,000 pupils, 154; motion-picture films available, 1945–46, 155; motion pictures in classroom versus auditorium, 150; motion pictures in elementary schools, 146–47; motion pictures in secondary schools, 147–48; organization of report, 135; pattern undeveloped as yet, 144; program adaptations to needs, 168; program improvement, 165–68; program obstacles, 165–67; questionnaire returns, 134–35; recordings available, 158; references for leaders, 169-70; rental of equipment, 152; school systems without audio-visual centers, 140-41; scope and method of inquiry, 134; separate audio-visual departments, 136; services rendered by audio-visual departments, 140; slides and filmstrips available, 156; staff assistants of audio-visual directors, 139; statewide program plans, 167–68; time for appraisal, 133; use of materials, 145–50.

Bible: King James and Douay versions, 27; Lord's Prayer in morning exercises, 28; morning exercises in public schools, 28; New Testament discrimination, 28; reading in public schools, 26–28, 36; Ten Commandments, nonsectarian, 29; Twenty-Third Psalm, nonsectarian, 29; use as textbook, 28–29.

Board members: *See* Schoolboards.

Board of education: *See* Schoolboards.

Brown, J. W.: reference to, 167.

"Child benefit" theory: textbooks and transportation to parochial-school pupils, 20–21.

Church: *See* Sectarianism.

Church and state, constitutional separation: Bill of Rights provision, 8; colonial background, 5–6; compulsory attendance of religious worship, 10; compulsory support of sectarian instruction, 10–12; nonsupport by state of sectarian instruction, 10–11; religious liberty guaranty, 7–9; religious tests for office holding, 10; sectarian instruction in public schools, 12–13, 36.

Church buildings: Baptist orphanage as public school, 18; Catholic Church basement as public school in Illinois, 19; Catholic orphanage in Connecticut as public school, 19–20; Catholic school for public school, 18; Catholic school in Nebraska as public school, 19; Catholic schoolhouse in Wisconsin as public school, 19; joint purpose in Tennessee, 20; parochial school in Indiana to house public school, 18–19; parochial school in Iowa for public-school instruction, 18; United Presbyterian College in Kentucky as public high school, 17; use for public-school purposes, 17–20, 34, 35.

City schools: appraisal of audio-visual programs, 145; audio-visual departments in, 136; audio-visual education, 133-70; audio-visual equipment, 151-54; audio-visual functions, 140; barriers to use of audio-visual programs, 165; classroom versus auditorium use of motion pictures, 150; curriculum fields for elementary use of films, 147, 149; direction and supervision of audio-visual education, 136–44; expenditures for audio-visual education, 159–64; expenditures per pupil for audio-visual department, 160–61, 163; glass slides availability, 157; grade level for audio-visual center, 138, 146, 149; housing arrangements for audio-visual education, 138–39; leadership in audio-visual center, 137; material for audio-visual education, 145–50; motion-picture films available, 1945-46, 156; plans for audio-visual instruction, 133–35; program improvement of audio-visual education, 165–68; recordings available, 158; rental of audio-visual equipment, 152; replies to audio-visual questionnaire, 134; slides and filmstrips available, 156; staff members coordinating with audio-visual work, 141; staff responsibility in selection of audio-visual equipment, 142-43; statewide audio-visual plans, 167-68; technical and clerical assistants for audio-visual center, 139; without audio-visual equipment, 153.

Constitutional provisions: aid to sectarian schools, 14; appropriations for sectarian schools, 11, 14–17; Bible as textbook, 28–29; Bible reading in public schools, 26–27, 34–35; employment of teachers, 24–25, 34; free textbooks, 20–21, 34; morning exercises in public schools, 28; religious exercises in public-school program, 25–26, 35; religious freedom, 9; religious instruction during school hours outside school premises, 29–31, 35; religious use of public schools after school hours, 31–33, 35; sectarianism in public schools, 24–35; tax levies to aid sectarian schools, 11, 14–17; transportation of parochial-school pupils at public expense, 21–24, 34; use of church buildings by public schools, 17–20, 34; use of school buildings by religious groups, 31–33, 35.

Cooley, T. M.: reference to, 7.

Court decisions re sectarian use of public funds: Adams v. County Commissioners (Md.), 23; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company v. Atchison (Kans.), 15; Barnes v. Falmouth (Mass.), 25; Blair v. Odin (Texas), 9; Board of Education v. Wheat (Md.), 22; Bordon v. Louisiana (La.), 20; Chance v. Mississippi State Textbook Rating and Purchasing Board (Miss.), 21; Commonwealth v. Herr (Pa.), 25; Cook County v. Chicago Industrial School (Ill.), 15; Crain v. Walker (Ky.), 18; Curtis's Adm'rs. v. Whipple (Wis.), 14; Dorner v. School District (Wis.), 19; Dunn v. Chicago Industrial School (Ill.), 17; Everson v. Board of Education (N. J.), 23; Gerhardt v. Heid (N. Dak.), 25; Gurney v. Ferguson (Okla.), 22; Halbert v. Sparks (Ky.), 14; Hall's Free School Trustees v. Horne (Va.), 14; Hlebanja v. Brown (S. Dak.), 22; Holt v. Antrim (N. H.), 14; Hysong v. School District (Pa.), 24; Jenkins v. Andover (Mass.), 14; Judd v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 22; Knowlton v. Baumhover (Iowa), 18; Millard v. Board of Education (Ill.), 19; Mitchell v. Consolidated School District (Wash.), 22; Nevada Orphan Asylum, 15–16; New Haven v. Town of Torrington (Conn.), 19; O'Connor v. Hendrick (N. Y.), 25; Oklahoma Railway v. St. Joseph's Parochial School (Okla.), 23; Otkan v. Lamkin (Miss.), 15; People v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 15; People v. McAdams (Ill.), 14; Sargent v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 25; Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education (Ky.), 22; Smith v. Donahue (N. Y.), 20; State v. Boyd (Ind.), 18; State v. Brown (Del.), 22; State v. Hallock (Nev.), 15; State v. Milquet (Wis.), 21; State v. Taylor (Nebr.), 19; Swadley v. Haynes (Tenn.), 20; Synod of Dakota v. State (S. Dak.), 15; textbooks in Indiana, 21; Underwood v. Wood (Ky.), 14; Williams v. Board of Trustees (Ky.), 18.

Court decisions re use of school buildings: Baggerly v. Lee (Ind.), 32; Boyd v. Mitchell (Ark.), 33; Davis v. Boget (Iowa), 31; Eckhardt v. Darby (Mich.), 33; Lewis v. Board of Education (N. Y.), 33; Nichols v. School Directors (Ill.), 32; Scofield v. Eighth School District (Conn.), 31; Spencer v. Joint School District (Kans.), 31; State v. Dilley (Nebr.), 31; Townsend v. Hagan (Iowa), 31.

Cubberley, Ellwood P.: reference to, 5.

Curriculum: English as medium of instruction in private schools, 39; fields for use of films, 147; jurisdiction of police power of state, 40; Kansas flag regulation, 40; parochial-school requirements, 40; private-school requirements, 39–40; use of non-English languages, 39.

Education: audio-visual programs, 133–70; financing recommendations, 90–92; struggle against church control, 5–6; use of public funds, 4; use of tax levies and appropriations, 14–17; *See also* State and sectarian education.
Elementary schools: curriculum fields for use of films, 147; motion pictures in, 146–47.

Forsyth, Nathaniel F.: reference to, 29.

Givens, Willard E.: forewords by, 4, 48, 88, 132.
Grace, Alonzo: reference to, 133.

Hartogensis, B. H.: reference to, 7, 27.
Health: parochial-school regulations, 40; private-school regulations, 40–41; quarantine laws in Oregon Code, 40.

Long, A. L.: reference to, 133.

McCallum, William J.: reference to, 133.
Motion pictures: *See* Audio-visual education.

National Education Association, Committee on Tax Education and School Finance: cooperation with Research Division in finance report, 88, 89.
National Education Association, Division of Audio-Visual Service: cooperation with Research Division on questionnaire, 132.
National Education Association, Research Division: audio-visual questionnaire, 132; checking of finance goals, 91–92; questionnaire on schoolboards, 49, 73.

Ordinance of 1787: religious liberty to Northwest Territory, 8.

Parochial schools: *See* Sectarian schools.
Public funds: prohibition for sectarian purposes, 10–13, 43; restrictions on use, 4, 43; use of transportation of parochial-school pupils, 23.
Public schools: audio-visual education, 133–70; Bible as textbook, 28–29; Bible reading and sectarianism, 26–27, 34–36; morning exercises and sectarianism, 28; number without audio-visual centers, 141; religious exercises in program, 25–26, 35–36; religious instruction by church teachers, 35, 36; religious instruction during school hours outside of premises, 29–31, 36; religious use after school hours, 31–33, 35, 36; rental of church-owned buildings, 34–36; sectarianism and employment of teachers, 24–25, 34–36; sectarianism in, 24–34; supervision of sectarian schools, 42; use of funds according to state law, 4.

Questionnaire: on audio-visual education, 134; on practices of boards of education, 49.

Religious instruction: limitation on school absence, 30; provisions for, 29–31, 35.
Religious liberty: Blaine Amendment, 1876, 11; guaranty in state constitutions, 9; in Alaska, 9; in American colonies, 7; in Colorado, 10; in Cuba, 9; in Delaware, 10; in Illinois, 8; in Indiana, 8; in Iowa, 18; in Kentucky, 10; in Michigan, 8; in New Hampshire, 7; in Northwest Territory, 8; in Ohio, 8; in Pennsylvania, 9, 10; in Philippine Islands, 9; in Southwest Territory, 8; in territorial possessions, 9; in Texas, 9; in Utah, 9; in Western states, 9; noncompulsory attendance of worship, 10; nonsupport by state of sectarian instruction, 10–11; Ordinance of 1787, 8.

Schoolboards: age of members, 54, 76; appointment responsibility, 57, 58; area represented by, 57–58, 77; checklist for evaluating local board, 54; checklist for evaluating method of selection, 60; choice of members, 56–60; collection of data on, 73; consultation with teacher representatives, 83; educational level, 51–53, 75; election method, 56, 77; ex officio members, 59; election or appointment problem, 56, 77; financial compensation, 59, 79; frequency of election or appointment, 58, 78; income levels, 53–54, 76; length of service, 55, 77; meeting place, time, and length, 64, 82; meetings, 64–68; meetings per year, 64, 80; membership, 51–55, 74; men and women membership percents, 51, 75; nominating procedures, 59–60, 79; occupations of members, 53, 76; open versus closed meetings, 65, 82; organization, 61–63; parental interests, 54–55, 77; political affiliation, 58–59, 79; practice and custom in absence of law, 34–35; registration fee for candidacy, 80; response to questionnaire, 75–83; secretaryship, 61–63, 80; selected references, 72; size, 61, 80; social activities, 65; special committees, 63–64, 80; staff participation, 65, 83; standing committees, 63, 80; strength and weakness, 69–71; terms of office, 58, 78; trend, 62.
School finance: achievement of goals by regions, 108; achievement of goals by states, 102–104; achievement of goals in four prevalence classes by regions, 109; adequacy as related to recommendations, 106–107; attainment of goals by present systems, 93–109; checklist ratings, 119–25; checklist response, 92; classification of state systems, 105–107; classification of states on acceptance of goals, 127; development of improved goals, 115; distribution of seventy-seven goals, 100; distribution of states according to attainment of goals, 105; extension of recommended principles, 110–17; federal aid, 110–11; fourteen neglected goals, 114; goal rating, 99; goals rarely attained, 115; goals unachieved, 110; inadequacy, 88; modernization of states, 114; program improvement, 116–17; ranking of states and Hawaii on goals, 126; ratings assigned in checklist, 119–25; recommendations, 90–92; selected references, 117–18; seventy-seven goals, 93–97; special aids, 102; standardization, 115; state insurance, 110; state prevalence of recommended goals, 100; states ranking high on use of goals and financial adequacy, 107; states ranking high on use of goals and low on financial adequacy, 107; states ranking low on use of goals and high on financial adequacy, 108; ten goals rarely achieved, 98; ten goals widely achieved, 98; twenty most prevalent goals, 101-102; unsolved problem, 89; use of recommendations as related to financial adequacy, 106–107.
School finance goals: achievement by regions, 108; achievement by states, 102–104; appendix, 119–27; attainment by present systems, 93–109; bond retirement, 111; checklists distributed and returned, 92; checklist responses, 92; degrees of attainment, by states, 103; estimated degrees of attainment, 104; extension of recommended principles, 110–17; extension of school services, 112; four prevalence classes and regional achievement, 109; general property tax, 111; pay-as-you-go system, 111–12; prevalence of nationally recommended ones classified by subject, 102; prevalence of state recommended ones, 100; rarely attained by states, 112; rating, 99; recognition of teacher qualifications, 111; recommendations, 90–92; regional achievement, 108; school finance audits, 111; selected references, 117–18; seventy-seven, 93-97; seventy-seven distributed according to assigned ratings, 100; state distribution according to degrees of attainment, 105; states slightly following forty, 114; states slightly following less than forty, 115; suggestions for early achievement, 112; ten rarely in use, 98; ten widely achieved, 98; unsolved problem, 88; use of recommendations as related to financial adequacy, 106.
Secondary schools: motion pictures in, 147–48.
Sectarian schools: aid by public schools, 36; curriculum supervision by state, 39–40; educational standards, 41; exemption from taxation, 37–38; free textbooks, 20–21, 34, 43; health regulations, 40–41; incorporation, 38; laws regulating, 38–41; state supervision, 37–42; supervision by public-school officials, 42; tax levies and appropriations, 14; teacher-pupil regulations, 40; transportation of pupils at public expense, 21–24, 34, 43; use of church buildings, 17–20, 34; use of public-school funds, 4.
Sectarianism: aid by public schools, 36; aid by tax levies and appropriations, 11, 14–17; Bible as textbook in public schools, 28; Bible reading in public schools, 26–27; church teachers in public-school system, 35, 36; employment of public-school teachers, 35; employment of teachers in public schools, 24–25, 34–36; free textbooks in parochial schools, 20–21, 34; in Connecticut, 19; in Illinois, 19; in Indiana, 18–19; in Iowa, 18; in Louisiana, 20–21; in Mississippi, 21; in Nebraska, 19; in New York, 20; in Oklahoma, 22–23; in Wisconsin, 19; morning exercises in public schools, 28–29; religious exercises in public-school programs, 25–26; religious instruction by church teachers in public schools, 36; religious instruction not compulsory, 10–13; religious instruction of pupils during school hours outside school premises, 29–31; religious tests for public office, 10; rental of church buildings for public-school purposes, 34, 36; summary of issue, 5; transportation of parochial-school pupils at public expense, 21–24, 34; use of church buildings by public schools, 17–20, 34; use of public schools after school hours, 31–33, 36; use of school buildings by religious groups, 31–33, 35.
Selected references: schoolboards, 72; school finances, 117–18.
Shelly, Del: reference to, 167.
State and sectarian education: aid to sectarian schools, 14–24, 36; compulsory attendance of worship, 10; compulsory support of sectarian instruction, 10–12; constitutional provisions, practice and custom, 34–36; constitutional separation of church and state, 4–13; implementation of constitutional provisions, 14–35; laws regulating sectarian schools, 37–42; religious liberty in general, 7–9; religious tests for office holding, 10; sectarian instruction

in public schools, 12–13, 35; sectarianism in public schools, 24–33, 36; state supervision of sectarian education, 37–41; summary, 43–44; supervision by state, 37.

Status and practice of boards of education: appendix, 73–83; choice of members, 56–60; control of public schools, 49–50; meetings, 64–68; membership, 51–55; organization, 61–63; selected references, 72; strength and weakness, 69–71.

Superintendents: aid to sectarianism in public schools, 36; rental of church-owned buildings, 34, 43; supervision of sectarian schools, 42.

Taxation: exemption of church schools, 37–38.

Teachers: church employment of, 35, 36; corporal punishment of pupils in New Jersey forbidden, 40; nuns in public schools, 18–19, 24; religious tests, 10; response to audio-visual questionnaire, 135; state regulation in parochial schools, 40; use of motion pictures, 147, 148; wearing of religious clothing in public schools, 19, 24–25, 34–35, 43.

Textbooks: Bible as, 28–29; "child benefit" theory in Louisiana, 20–21; court decision in New York, 20; distribution in Mississippi, 21; free to parochial schools, 20–21, 34, 43; nonfree issue to parochial schools in Indiana, 21.

Transportation at public expense: amendment of New York constitution, 21; contract voided in Wisconsin, 21; controversy in New York, 22; disallowance in South Dakota parochial school, 21–22; disapproval of "child benefit" theory in New Jersey, 23–24; exercise of police power of state in Maryland, 22; Judd v. Board of Education (N.Y.), 23; parochial-school children, 21–24, 34, 44; parochial-school pupils in Maryland and New Jersey, 21; unconstitutional for parochial-school pupils in Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Washington, 22; unconstitutionality of Delaware law, 22.

United States Constitution: Bill of Rights provisions, 8; guaranty of individual rights, 6; "no religious test" provision, 7.

U. S. Office of Education: cooperation in schoolboard questionnaire, 49, 73; reference to, 49, 90.

Wittich, Walter A., and Fowlkes, John Guy: reference to, 133.

This material comes to you
through your subscription
to the
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
1201 16th Street Washington, D. C.